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Eleventh Annual Report
of the
Committee to Conduct
Continuing Studies of
Public and Private
Services, Programs and
Facilities for the Aging
in South Carolina

May, 1980

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
TO CONDUCT CONTINUING STUDIES OF
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES,
PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
FOR THE AGING

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

To: The Honorable Richard W. Riley, Governor of South Carolina
and Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina

The Committee on Aging is pleased to transmit herewith its Annual Report reflecting activities of the eleventh year of the functioning of this Committee. We feel that we have had a successful year in addressing the concerns of the elderly. We sense a growing interest in the General Assembly, throughout the various branches of state government and on the part of our citizens as a whole in improving the circumstances of our older people.

The work of the Committee has received notice and commendation in many other states. While other states work for the elderly through a variety of subcommittees or special committees, we are in the forefront by having an on-going, broadly representative Study Committee that is a clearinghouse and work force throughout the entire year. Our office continually receives mail and phone calls with respect to the problems of senior citizens, and it is clear that they are pleased to have a source of direct assistance or direction in the matters that concern them. The standing of the Committee is evidenced by its having achieved permanent status in 1978. When an effort was made in the Senate during consideration of the Appropriation Bill to abolish most Study Committees, it was indeed gratifying that the Study Committee on Aging was sustained by an overwhelming vote.

We are fortunate that the progress of medical science has made it possible for so many people to live longer, and it is estimated that South Carolina now has nearly 300,000 citizens who are sixty-five or over. The ravages of inflation and the higher expenses of older years make it imperative that we continue to do all we can to alleviate the problems of our older people.

We are particularly proud that homestead exemption has been increased to \$15,000 beginning with the fiscal year 1980-81. A package of homestead exemption bills defining and updating previous

legislation will make this already popular program even more beneficial and attractive.

We are encouraged that the General Assembly recognized the importance of moving toward increased home health services through appropriation of \$574,275 for the pilot project designated as the Community Long Term Care project now operating in Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union counties. A successful conclusion of this project could provide the guidelines and impetus for far-reaching advances in this vital area.

We have been prudent in our budgetary appeal, recognizing that we must be realistic and work in a way to engender the confidence of our colleagues. We hope to continue to progress in substantive assistance while generating overall public understanding and support. We particularly endeavour to convey a positive image of older people as elements of the population who have great potential for achieving their own independence and making important contributions to society.

Details of legislative accomplishments and supporting data follow in the report. We have worked closely with the Governor's office, the Commission on Aging, the Tax Commission, the Comptroller General's office, the Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Department of Social Services, and other state agencies. The Committee continues to function on a minimal budget. Our able director, Ms. Keller H. Bumgardner, has demonstrated skill in working with legislative colleagues, agency representatives and the various associations of senior citizens.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Introductory Statement
- II. Brief History
- III. Legislative Priorities and Recommendations, 1980
- IV. Concerns of the Committee
- V. Status of Legislation Proposed by the Committee, 1980
- VI. Status of Legislation Supported by the Committee, 1980
- VII. Status of Committee Recommendations, General Appropriation Bill, 1980-81
- VII. Activities

Appendix A—South Carolina Voter Statistics, 65 and Older, November 7, 1978 General Election

Appendix B—Summary of Legislation Enacted through 1979 Recommended by the Study Committee on Aging

Appendix C—Act 402, to Create a Permanent Committee to Conduct Continuing Studies of Public and Private Services, Programs and Facilities for the Aging

Appendix D—Study Committee on Aging members since 1969

Brief History

The foresight of South Carolina's legislative leaders is evidenced by the fact that in 1959 the S. C. General Assembly established a legislative committee to study the problems of the aging in the state and to make recommendations for action.

On the national level, the need for a special federal agency to serve the elderly grew out of the 1961 White House Conference on Aging. In 1965, the Older Americans Act was passed and the federal Administration on Aging was established.

South Carolina continued to move ahead with the establishment of the S. C. Interagency Council on Aging in 1966. This Council was made up of directors of several state agencies serving older people and was assigned responsibility for a statewide educational program on the needs of the elderly and ways to meet those needs, and the implementation of federally funded programs available under the Older Americans Act.

By 1969 it became evident current information regarding South Carolina's elderly was necessary. The legislature created by Concurrent Resolution No. 1286, the Committee to Make a Study of Public and Private Services, Programs and Facilities for the Aging in South Carolina, and of Laws Relating Thereto. Commonly known as the "Study Committee on Aging," this committee chaired by Senator Richard W. Riley, now Governor, proceeded in its task as outlined in its title and in preparation for South Carolina's contribution to the 1971 White House Conference on Aging.

The resolution establishing the Committee noted that there were more than 175,000 senior citizens aged 65 and over. By 1978 the number was 263,247, an increase of 50%, representing a 9% segment of the total state population. Of interest is the voting participation of this group. Statistics from the 1978 General Election indicate that 172,360 persons, 65.5% of the population 65 and over, were registered. Of those registered, 66.9% voted. (Appendix A)

Projections for the future indicate that the number of elderly persons will increase as well as the percentage. The U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1980 the total state population is 3,024,700, and of that number 275,000 are 65 or over, representing 9.1% of the population. By the year 2000 the total state population is expected to be 3,893,200, with those over 65 making up 10.9 percent of the population or 424,900 persons. Nationally, changes in the population percentage are influenced in part by developments in modern medicine, pharmaceuticals and nutrition, contributing to increased life expectancy, which as of 1978 was 69.5 years for men and 77.2 years for women. However in South Carolina, life expectancy is almost three years below the national average. This gap between national statistics and South Carolina statistics may be attributed to lack of availability and accessibility of health care and lack of effective health education, resulting in high infant mortality and earlier deaths due to other diseases.

Prolonging the length of life cannot be the only objective however. Also great importance should be placed, as stated in the tenth Annual Report of this Committee, on developing a "climate of respect" in order to provide for lives of quality for South Carolina's older citizens.

Life expectancy is only one factor in the shift to an older population. The greater impact will occur as a result of the aging of people born during the post World War II "baby boom" and a drop in total fertility below the 2.1 replacement rate, as a result of the past Vietnam era "baby bust." These factors will contribute to a "senior boom" following the year 2000. In a special report prepared for the Special Committee on Aging of the U. S. Senate, Herman B. Brotman states that because of the aging population there will be enormous implications for retirement and income policies, the role of technology, the shifting of product markets and advertising, social and recreational facilities, location and types of housing, and health care facilities and personnel. Participation in action toward resolution of the impact of these changes on South Carolina's citizens and state and local government is the challenge of the eighties for the Study Committee on Aging.

The first Annual Report of the Committee reported that "the number one problem of Senior South Carolinians is insufficient money to live out the later years in comfort and dignity." With the spiraling inflation rate and dire predictions of recession, this problem as identified in 1969 is magnified dramatically in 1980.

The Social Security system was never intended to be a retirement system. Social Security benefits were developed originally to provide a base to replace earnings lost because of retirement, death or disability. However, for many these payments are in fact their only source of income after their productive work years. As of December 1979, the average monthly payment to 240,112 South Carolinians aged 65 and over was \$228, while the national average was \$285. An additional 39,000 persons, 65 and over, received Supplemental Security Income benefits, averaging \$88, to bring their income up to \$208.20. These SSI recipients are eligible for Medicaid. According to the S. C. Commission on Aging more than 35% of the elderly in S. C. have incomes below the poverty level.

As a result of the Study Committee's continuing efforts, legislation benefitting the state's senior citizens has been introduced and passed. A summary of this legislation is included in Appendix B. The needs of the elderly are reflected in the areas of concern addressed by the Committee. Through the years special attention has been given to the on-going problems of adequate health and medical care, alternatives to institutionalization, tax relief, suitable housing, recreational and educational opportunities, and the over-all delivery of services, public and private.

In order to provide more efficient and intensive coordination of programs for the elderly, active support was given to the transformation of the Interagency Council on Aging into a state agency, the South Carolina Commission on Aging. This was accomplished in 1971. The Committee and the Commission work closely together.

After its inception, the Committee was continued under the authority of continuing resolutions until it was given permanent status in 1978 under Act 402 (Appendix C), when the General Assembly found that the Committee "fulfills a necessary and continuing legislative need and that the functions of the Committee can be more properly fulfilled by a permanent Committee."

The Committee is made up of three members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House, appointed by the Speaker, and three members appointed by the Governor. The Committee was chaired by Governor Richard W. Riley During his service in the Senate from 1969-1976. Since 1977 until the present, Senator Hyman Rubin has been the chairman and Representative Patrick B. Harris has served as vice-chairman. Other members currently serving are Senator William W. Doar, Senator John H.

Waller, Jr., Representative Hudson L. Barksdale, Representative H. Parker Evatt, Reverend M. L. Meadors, Jr., Dr. C. Julian Parrish, and Mrs. Gloria H. Trowell. Former members who have contributed their time and talents to the Committee's success are listed in Appendix D.

The poet Robert Browning declared, "Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be." Yet many would agree with Robert Butler in his Pulitzer Prize winning book, *Why Survive, Being Old in America*, that "Old age in America is often a tragedy." Alleviation of the tragic aspects of aging in South Carolina is a goal which the Study Committee on Aging will continue to pursue.

III. *Legislative Priorities and Recommendations, 1980 Session*

Since its inception, the Study Committee on Aging has held public hearings to receive testimony from individuals, organizations and state agencies regarding the needs of the elderly in our state. Past hearings have been held in Greenville, Charleston and Columbia. Since opportunities had been afforded the Committee and staff to hear from persons in various parts of the state through the Commission on Aging's Summer School of Gerontology at Lander College, area and state meetings of senior citizens organizations, and other personal and written contacts, the Committee determined in the interest of economy that only one hearing would be held. Because of its central location, Columbia was chosen as the site.

On September 21, 1979, twenty-nine persons appeared before the Committee, and written testimony was received from five additional persons. These persons represented various state agencies and commissions, organizations, service delivery groups and individual interests.

The record of the hearing is available in the office of the Committee. Copies of the transcription were sent to interested state agencies and upon request to other organizations and individuals.

Following the hearing, the Committee met on October 23 to review the testimony and plan the outlook for work for the coming legislative session. Legislative priorities and recommendations were determined as listed below.

Homestead Exemption

In 1970 a constitutional amendment to provide for homestead exemption was passed by the electorate. After ratification, the General Assembly amended the exemption law to specify that the amount

be \$5,000 and to provide that the state reimburse the counties, school and special service districts for losses in tax revenue. Municipalities were included in 1978 and in 1979, the amount of the exemption was raised to \$15,000, effective July 1, 1980. As the law has been implemented other adjustments have been initiated by the Committee to improve the procedure, to alleviate hardships and to equalize the benefits among eligible persons.

Several issues regarding homestead exemption were brought to the attention of the Committee. Companion bills were prefiled by Committee members in the House and Senate to address these issues as follows: to provide for prorating the homestead exemption of eligible persons who own their homes jointly with others who do not qualify (H-3221, S-687); to provide that property qualifying for homestead exemption be automatically classified and taxed as residential on an assessment equal to 4% of the fair market value (H-3222, S-686); to eliminate the loss of homestead exemption as a penalty for non-payment of real property taxes (H-3223, S-685); to provide for homestead exemption for entitled persons who create a life estate for themselves by transferring the legal title to another person (H-3224, S-688) or to a trustee (H-3778, S-1022); to apply homestead exemption to life estates created other than by will and in effect on or before December 31, 1979 (H-3278, S-715).

Because of the success of the Committee in securing passage of the above legislation, another bill was introduced to extend the deadline for the written application for homestead tax exemption from May 1 to June 15, for 1980 only, in order to give more time for eligible persons to be made aware of changes (S-1078).

Home Health Agencies

Provision of care for persons at home has been an on-going concern of the Committee. Licensing of home health care agencies was accomplished in 1978. In this session, legislation was introduced and passed to require a Certificate of Need. Agencies requesting licensing must demonstrate that their services are needed in the area, that they will serve the rural as well as the urban areas, and that provisions for care of their patients will be made, if their business were to default. This Certificate of Need requirement will address some of the abuses of the program that other states, especially Florida, have experienced (H-3225, S-691).

S. C. Probate Code

The Committee has long been an advocate of revision of the S. C. Probate Code. Support for assistance in revision was solicited by Mr. James B. Drennan, Chairman of the Estate Practices Committee of the S. C. Bar Association, at the public hearing and efforts have been made to increase the momentum for revision.

A Joint Committee to Make a Study of the Estate Practices of the Probate Court, made up of members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, has been appointed. Members are: Senator Heyward McDonald, John A. Martin, Donald Holland and Representatives Robert Sheheen, John Rucker and Malloy McEachin. This committee will review the proposed revisions as submitted by the Estate Practices Committee of the S. C. Bar Association and hear from members of the Bar committee and other interested persons. They are expected to begin work this summer.

"Medically Needy" Program

The Committee agreed to continue to seek coverage of the elderly who are medically indigent. The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill raised the income limitation for Medicaid eligibility for immediate and skilled nursing care to \$624.60, the federal limit. Persons having incomes below this amount can be cared for under Medicaid. Persons who have incomes above \$624.60, but not enough to pay the actual cost of care, between \$1000-\$12000 monthly, can be categorized as "medically needy."

The problems of the "medically needy" are critical and are being addressed by a task force mandated by the legislature and created by the Department of Social Services. This task force is chaired by Gwen Power, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, and is in the process of reviewing medical coverage options and eligibility. Final recommendations have not been submitted to the Health Care Planning and Oversight Committee.

Volunteers

Many programs serving the elderly, especially Meals-on-Wheels, are dependent on the services of volunteers. The Committee has sought ways to lessen the impact of inflation, especially the increased cost of gasoline, on the services rendered by volunteers. Letters were sent to the S. C. Congressional Delegation by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee communicating the Committee's strong in-

terest in legislation such as a higher tax allowance per mile of travel for community service, which would provide some relief for volunteers.

Transportation

Access to services remains a constant problem. The use of school buses for transportation has been suggested. The Governor's Office is conducting a transportation study in the state and Don Tudor, director, agreed to include a survey of school bus resources and opportunities for use. The data gathering is expected to be completed this summer. The Committee determined that the feasibility and conditions of school bus usage could then be considered.

Consumer Representation

Senior citizens, not unlike some other consumers, indicated to the Committee their belief that public members should serve on regulatory boards and commissions. The Committee agreed to support this concept.

Natural Death Act

The Committee has continued to support "Death With Dignity" legislation which authorizes an adult to make a written directive instructing his/her physician to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining, death-prolonging equipment in the event of terminal illness, (H-2282, S-166). Many statewide groups and individuals expressed their support for this legislation at the public hearing held by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, April 5, 1979, after passage in the Senate, and again at the public hearing held by the Committee in September. Organizations on record urging passage of S-166 are: Christian Action Council; Christian Life and Public Affairs Committee of the S. C. Baptist Convention; Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Conference; Social Ministries Committee, S. C. Synod, Lutheran Church in America; S. C. Commission on Aging; S. C. Joint Legislative Committee, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons; S. C. Medical Association; S. C. Society of Internal Medicine; S. C. Public Health Association; S. C. Federation of Older Americans Legislative Forum; National Association of Retired Federal Employees, National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, The Retired Officers Association.

At the present time, S-166 is on the House contested calendar. A move on February 28, 1980 to set the bill for special order lost in the House Rules Committee.

Health Insurance

The Committee has worked with the Commission on Aging, the S. C. Consumer Affairs Department and the Department of Insurance in support of regulations to protect the elderly from abuses associated with the sale of policies to supplement the difference between Medicare coverage and actual expenses.

After a public hearing on May 22, 1979, held by the Department of Insurance, on proposed regulations pertaining to marketing of Medicare Supplemental Accident and Health Insurance Policies, it was decided that regulations to implement the Individual Accident and Health Insurance Minimum Standards Act, which would also address the problems of Medicare supplemental coverage, would be submitted for consideration during the 1980 session of the legislature.

The Department of Insurance and the House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee held hearings at which favorable testimony was presented on behalf of the Committee, the Commission on Aging, the Department of Consumer Affairs, NRTA-AARP, and by interested elderly citizens.

After several revisions, minimum standard regulations applying to all individual accident and health insurance, and solicitation and replacement regulations applying only to persons eligible for Medicare by reason of age, or who have a current Medicaid card, were passed.

The summary of the intent of these regulations as presented to the legislative committees by the Department of Insurance follows:

69-34—Implementation of the Individual Accident and Health Insurance Minimum Standards Act.

This Regulation is mandated by Section 38-35-1220, *et seq.*, of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended. Briefly stated, the Regulation attempts to standardize and simplify terms used in Accident and Health insurance policies so that very restrictive or limited definitions of benefits will be eliminated. For example, the very first definition, "one period of confinement," is presently defined in many ways by various companies. Many policies limit the amount of benefits paid during one period of confinement. An extreme definition of this term is all confinements due to the same or a related

condition during an almost unlimited period of time. This definition would not be allowed if the Regulation is approved since readmissions more than 90 days (or three times the maximum days of coverage) would count as a new period of confinement.

The second objective of the Regulation, related to the first, is to require a minimum standard of benefits in order to call a policy by a certain name. For example, if a policy is to be marketed as a "Major Medical Policy" the policy must have an aggregate maximum of not less than \$20,000 and meet other requirements. A policy paying \$20 per day while the insured was confined in the hospital would not be approved for sale as a Major Medical Policy even if the \$20 was payable for an unlimited period of time. It could, however, be sold as a "Limited Benefit Policy" if properly disclosed.

The other main thrust of the Regulation is to provide for a full disclosure of the benefits in the policy. We recognize the right of the policyholder or applicant to buy almost any coverage that they wish but the Regulation provides to the fullest extent possible that the person will know exactly what they are buying. Rules for outlines of coverage and disclosure statements provided for in Section 38-35-1250 are given in detail. If adhered to, a literate insured would know what he is purchasing. While misunderstandings cannot be completely eliminated, we hope that this will drastically reduce this common complaint.

The Insurance Department has attempted to maintain "minimum standards" right along. Both the Department and companies submitting forms were handicapped in that all of the rules and principles were not consolidated into one Regulation. This Regulation will help the companies since they will know before submitting a form the minimum requirements of almost all policies with respect to definitions and benefits.

69-34.1—Accident and Health Solicitation.

When this Regulation was originally submitted, it applied to the solicitation of all Accident and Health insurance. After extensive hearings and discussions with the industry, it was agreed that it would be limited to the solicitation of health insurance from those eligible for Medicare by reason of age and those who have a current Medicaid eligibility card. This is the segment of the market where the great majority of abuses in sale of insurance has occurred and where the Insurance Department has received a majority of its complaints.

The Regulation lists 17 separate acts of omission or commission as unfair and deceptive acts. These acts are aimed at assuring the prospect that he will get complete information with respect to the policy that he is considering. It attempts to prevent the duplication of present insurance to the extent that it would become over-insurance. "Stacking of policies" has been a major source of complaints by relatives of senior citizens where a senior citizen was spending a high percentage of their income for insurance which duplicated insurance they already had.

Another source of complaints has been the sale of insurance to persons on welfare. These persons are very limited in income in the first place and are using part of that income to purchase insurance which they do not need since their medical expenses will be paid by Medicaid.

We have general statutes regarding misrepresentation and full disclosure but this Regulation is needed since it states explicitly what an agent must do or cannot do in the sale of Accident and Health insurance.

69-34.2—Accident and Health Replacement.

When this Regulation was originally submitted, it applied to the solicitation of all Accident and Health insurance. After extensive hearings and discussions with the industry, it was agreed that it would be limited to the solicitation of health insurance from those eligible for Medicare by reason of age and those who have a current Medicaid eligibility card.

The replacement of an inferior Accident and Health insurance policy with a high premium to a more liberal policy at a better premium rate is sometimes in the policyholder's best interest. This is not in the policyholder's best interest though if the person is about to use the benefits and if the new policy has waiting periods of pre-existing conditions. A small minority of agents seem to make it a practice of selling policies for one company, changing companies, and then selling the person a policy to replace the one that he sold previously. The Regulation would require a full disclosure of all the conditions surrounding both policies. A comparison of the benefits in each policy and a disclosure of the waiting periods under the new policy would be required.

There is no Regulation or statute which adequately deals with this subject at the present time.

Community Long Term Care Project

The Committee was a leading force in establishing the Community Long Term Care project in the counties of Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union. The project, which was authorized by the 1978 General Assembly, is designed to gather information that the state can use to decide whether to adopt into its long term care system a case management/care planning service and other new community-based, noninstitutional services. The information will be aimed at client impact, cost effectiveness and implementation strategies.

The project is extremely timely to the state. One of the problems facing South Carolina is the growing population of chronically ill and disabled citizens, many of whom are elderly, and the escalating costs of meeting the health needs of this population.

The Long Term Care Council oversees and directs the project. Members of the Council are the Governor or his designee, the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health, and the Director of the Commission on Aging. The Council met monthly during FY 79-80 and addressed many policy issues related to the project's implementation.

The Legislative Committee Advisory to the Council, whose membership includes the Chairman of the Senate Medical Affairs Committee, the Study Committee on Aging, the Study Committee on the Handicapped, the Study Committee on Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Health Care Oversight and Planning Committee and a member of the State Reorganization Commission, met on two occasions with the Long Term Care Council and the project staff to review the project's progress and future direction.

The project began providing assessment and service planning services on July 1, 1979 for individuals who had long term care health problems. In September 1979, project assessment became a prerequisite for nursing home admission for Medicaid eligible individuals in the three county project area. This review was conducted in cooperation with the S. C. Medical Foundation and resulted in a recommendation as to appropriate level of care and location of care for each client. These recommendations were made following a comprehensive assessment of the client's medical, mental, functional and social status and consultation with the client, his family and physician. From July 1979 to March 31, 1980, 729 individuals were referred to

the project for assessment. Of this number, 566 were residents of Spartanburg County, 95 were residents of Cherokee County, 66 were residents of Union County and 2 were residing outside the project area. Results of these client assessments indicate that approximately 90% meet level of care requirements, i.e. skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, for nursing home admission. Twenty-five percent of these clients remained in the community with provision of services through the existing federal, state and local programs, and 75% were admitted to a long term care facility.

A Section 1115 Waiver to the State's Medicaid program was approved for the project in December 1979. Through the waiver, the Medicaid program will be expanded in the project area to include new community services. These services are personal care, respite care, home delivered meals, adult day rehabilitation, expanded authority for medical social services and speech, occupational and physiotherapies within home health services and expanded authority for reimbursement for mental health counseling and medical transportation. The project plans to begin delivery of these services through existing public and private providers in June 1980. The Departments of Health and Environmental Control, Mental Health and Social Services, the Commission on Aging, and private organizations will be service providers. With the availability of more service alternatives and a continuation of the project's assessment and service planning function, it is anticipated that 50-60% of those individuals who meet level of care requirements for nursing home admission will be able to remain in the community.

The project will be evaluated by an external evaluator selected by the Health Care Financing Administration. The major criteria for evaluation are the research describing client impact and cost effectiveness.

There will be an estimated 1,800-2,000 individuals referred to the project annually.

Cost-of-living

The Committee supports the continuation of cost-of-living adjustments in retirement pay for state employees and teachers.

Commission on Aging

The Committee and the Commission on Aging have a cooperative and supportive relationship in order to achieve their mutual goals of advocacy and service for South Carolina's senior citizens. The Committee agreed to support the appropriation of additional funds to the

Commission to increase the state match necessary to continue services under the Older Americans Act.

IV. *Concerns of the Committee*

Lifeline Telephone Rates

A statement was made on behalf of the Committee in support of Lifeline telephone rates before the Public Service Commission at a public hearing on January 10, 1980. The telephone is of tremendous importance and need to older people who are at a period in life of diminished income and greater expense, and vulnerable to isolation.

Under a plan ordered by the PSC on March 6, customers in certain Columbia exchanges will be charged only \$6.75 for the first twenty-five outgoing local calls and ten cents for each additional call. There will be no conversion fee at the outset. This experiment is similar to one being conducted in Atlanta and Florence.

Prescription Drugs

Through the year, the Committee has dealt with problems related to drugs and the elderly. Keller Bumgardner has been serving for the last two years on a task force created by the S. C. Alcohol and Drug Commission to consider action necessary to prevent the misuse and abuse of prescribed medications. At the request of the President of the United States, Governor Riley designated this group as "the Governor's Prescription Drug Task Force to study the problems of prescription medication abuse in the State, recommend solutions to such problems and report its findings to this Office and other appropriate groups." Executive Order No. 80-18, April 2, 1980.

Churches and the Aging Committee

The Committee has worked with the Commission on Aging and the Christian Action Council to promote cooperative efforts for service to the elderly in their communities. Dr. Julian Parrish represents the Committee on a media information project sponsored by the Commission on Aging.

Mandatory Training and Certification of Aides and Orderlies

The importance of well-trained aides and orderlies cannot be over-emphasized. The Ombudsman, Bill Bradley, is working with the Committee in the development of a plan to address mandatory training and certification.

Food Stamps

Due to inflation the allocation of monies to the state for food stamps during the summer quarter has been threatened. At the request of the Governor's Office, the Chairman on behalf of the Committee contacted the South Carolina congressional delegation urging their support for a supplemental appropriation.

Utility Service Discontinuance

On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman wrote to the President of the S. C. Electric and Gas Co. commending the company for setting up a special division to deal with the problems of discontinuance and urging upon them "their best efforts to exert as much judgment and compassion as they can in individual cases."

Other Issues

At the public hearing and through correspondence and personal contact the Committee was asked to consider numerous other issues. Disposition has been made as follows:

Revision of patient transportation procedures of the Department of Mental Health, revision of reporting requirements of the Protective Services Act and the Client-Patient Protection Act, referred to the Study Committee on Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Equitable distribution of property at divorce, protection of battered wives, referred to the Commission on Women.

Homestead Exemption for elderly renters, special utility rates for SSI recipients, additional state income tax exemption for retirees, financial support and respite for care-givers, health education, referred for further study and information.

V. STATUS OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGING, 1980

| <i>Description</i> | <i>House No.</i> | <i>Senate No.</i> | <i>Status 5/14/80</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---|
| To provide that homestead exemption shall apply to eligible persons who own a dwelling in part fee simple or in part for life. | H-3221 | S-687 | House Ways and Means Signed by Governor March 20, 1980 R. 359, Act 331 |
| To provide for the classification of property qualifying for homestead exemption as residential and taxation on an assessment equal to 4% of the property's fair market value. | H-3222 | S-686 | House Ways and Means Signed by Governor March 20, 1980 R. 360, Act 332 |
| To provide that payment of real property taxes on or before March 15 following the year for which homestead exemption is claimed shall not be a condition to qualify for the exemption. | H-3223 | S-685 | House Ways and Means Signed by Governor March 20, 1980 R. 361, Act 333 |
| To qualify life estates for homestead exemption when the person entitled to the exemption creates such estate by conveying the remainder to the homestead in fee reserving to himself a life estate. | H-3224 | S-688 | Signed by Governor March 28, 1980 R. 383, Act 350 Passed Senate, ref. House Judiciary |
| To make homestead exemptions apply to life estates created other than by will and in effect on or before December 31, 1979. | H-3278 | S-715 | House Ways and Means Signed by Governor March 20, 1980 R. 358, Act 330 |

V. STATUS OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGING, 1980—(Continued)

| <i>Description</i> | <i>House No.</i> | <i>Senate No.</i> | <i>Status 5/14/80</i> |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--|
| To provide for the application of the homestead exemption to a dwelling when legal title is held by a trustee and the dwelling is the legal residence of a person 65 years of age or older, or totally and permanently disabled or blind, provided the person has use of the dwelling for life. | H-3778 | S-1022 | Signed by Governor April 22, 1980 R. 447, Act 389 Referred to Senate Finance, 4/3/80 |
| A Joint Resolution to extend the deadline for making written application for Homestead Exemption to June 15th for Tax Year 1980 only. | | S-1078 | Signed by Governor May 14, 1980 R. 473 |
| To delete the provision which permits county councils to determine that application and eligibility for Homestead Exemption may be done at two, three, four or five year intervals. | H-2174 | | Ref. to House Ways and Means, 1/9/79 |
| To provide that Home Health Agencies shall obtain a Certificate of Need prior to licensure under the Act. | H-3225 | S-691 | Signed by Governor March 4, 1980 R. 342, Act 321 Senate Medical Aff. Tabled |
| To authorize an adult to make a written directive instructing his physician to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining procedures in the event of a terminal condition. | H-2282 | S-166 | House Judiciary Passed Senate 3/21/79 referred to House Judiciary, reported out fav. 11-8 on 1/17/80. Special Order lost —House Rules Comm. 6-5, 2/28/80 |

VI. STATUS OF LEGISLATION SUPPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE, 1980

| <i>Description</i> | <i>House No.</i> | <i>Senate No.</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--|
| A Joint Resolution to approve regulations of the Department of Insurance relating to implementation of the individual Accident and Health Insurance Minimum Standards Act; solicitation; replacement. | H-3751 | | Signed by Governor May 14, 1980 R. 480 |
| A Bill relating to the Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators, so as to change composition and qualifications of members, to establish licensure and educational and experience requirements, etc. to amend Act 608 of 1978, Sunset Laws, so as to change the date of termination of the Board. | H-3383 | S-783 | Signed by Governor April 17, 1980 R. 450, Act 390 Senate Medical Affairs Tabled |
| To provide for agreement between school districts and public agencies for use of school buses for public purposes by the elderly and handicapped. | H-2412 | | Passed House 3/21/79 Referred to Senate Education 3/21/79 |
| To change the name of the Nursing Home Ombudsman in the office of the Governor to Ombudsman, to provide for his duties and responsibilities, to define "facility" and to repeal Act 127. | H-2368 | S-233 | Signed by Governor May 14, 1980 R. 436 R486 Senate Medical Affairs Tabled |
| A Bill relating to the S. C. Retirement System so as to create a special fund to administer the cost of living increase for retired members and beneficiaries of the system and to increase the employer rate of contribution. | | S-951 | Signed by Governor May 19, 1980 R. 475 |

VII. STATUS OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980-81

| <i>Description</i> | <i>Budget and Control Board</i> | <i>House Passed</i> | <i>Senate Passed</i> |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Community Long Term Care project (DHEC). | \$ 346,230 | \$ 346,230 | \$ 301,275 |
| Proviso added by Senate, carryover not to exceed \$273,000. | | | |
| Commission on Aging, increase in aid to other entities for state match, Older Americans Act | \$ 330,175 | \$ 330,175 | \$ 330,175 |
| Retirement Supplement, for members of the State Retirement System, additional 2% to cost-of-living of 4% from S. C. Retirement System | \$ | \$1,483,000 | \$1,483,000 |
| Total state health insurance premiums, retired state employees | \$2,738,547 | \$2,738,547 | \$2,738,547 |
| retired school employees | \$ | \$ | \$4,381,461 |
| Committee to Study Public and Private Services, Programs and Facilities for Aging | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 27,643 |

VIII. *Activities*

Public Hearing

The Committee conducted a public hearing in Columbia on September 21, prior to the 1980 session of the General Assembly. Twenty-nine persons representing various interests appeared before the Committee. Other written testimony was also presented for the Committee's consideration.

Minutes of the hearing are available for review at the office of the Committee, 404 Gressette Building, Columbia, S. C.

The facts and opinions presented by interested parties at the public hearing are considered by the Committee in shaping its legislative priorities and recommendations.

Committee and Staff Liaison Activities

Members of the Committee and/or its staff were active throughout the year in cooperative efforts with the Governor's Office of Health and Human Services, Commission on Aging, Tax Commission, Comptroller General's Office, Department of Social Services, S. C. Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Department of Education, Interagency Council on Public Transportation; Educational Referral Services, Department of Religious Studies, College of Nursing, and the College of Health of the University of South Carolina.

The Committee's staff, Keller H. Bumgardner, served on the steering committee for a Long Term Care Gerontology Center proposal submitted by the School of Medicine, University of South Carolina to the National Administration on Aging. Unfortunately, this proposal was rejected. However, the Health Impaired Elderly Project with which the Chairman and staff were vitally involved was funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in February. Thirty-eight states applied and grants of approximately \$600,000 over a three-year period were made to eight. This project is administered by Community Care, Inc., Columbia, John Zuidema, Director.

Committee members and staff regularly attend sessions of the following organizations interested in aging: American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, South Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, S. C. Federation of Older Americans, S. C. Gerontological Society, and the Christian Action Council.

Regular contact is maintained with the Senate Special Committee on Aging and the House Select Committee on Aging of the U. S. Congress, as well as with committees and agencies in other states.

Public presentations are made frequently by the Committee and staff to large and small community and church groups, conferences and workshops. Information about aging issues and legislative action are frequently distributed upon request to members of the legislature, committee staff, other states, national and state organizations and interested citizens.

Legislative Intern Program

The Social Work department of Columbia College placed a senior student, Lucy McIntyre, with the Committee for the winter quarter. This was the first time the College had sought field placement in social work in the legislature. The student and her instructor concluded that the experience was very informative and beneficial as a part of her professional training.

Appendix A

South Carolina Voter Statistics, 65 and Older November 7, 1978 General Election

| <i>County</i> | <i>65 & over Population Projection 1978</i> | <i>65 & older Registered</i> | <i>65 & older Voted</i> | <i>65 & older % Voted</i> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Abbeville | 2,811 | 1,939 | 1,195 | 61.62 |
| Aiken | 9,202 | 6,246 | 4,190 | 67.08 |
| Allendale | 1,312 | 1,049 | 680 | 64.82 |
| Anderson | 13,214 | 7,078 | 4,576 | 64.65 |
| Bamberg | 1,783 | 1,536 | 938 | 61.06 |
| Barnwell | 2,335 | 1,728 | 865 | 50.05 |
| Beaufort | 3,290 | 3,487 | 2,496 | 71.58 |
| Berkeley | 3,280 | 2,728 | 2,004 | 73.46 |
| Calhoun | 1,453 | 914 | 668 | 73.08 |
| Charleston | 18,044 | 13,440 | 9,473 | 70.48 |
| Cherokee | 4,361 | 2,869 | 1,642 | 57.23 |
| Chester | 3,590 | 2,379 | 1,502 | 63.13 |
| Chesterfield | 3,453 | 2,725 | 1,513 | 55.52 |
| Clarendon | 3,037 | 2,200 | 1,424 | 64.72 |
| Colleton | 3,443 | 2,348 | 1,606 | 68.39 |
| Darlington | 5,469 | 3,717 | 2,345 | 63.08 |
| Dillon | 3,105 | 1,801 | 1,105 | 61.35 |
| Dorchester | 3,315 | 2,702 | 1,692 | 62.62 |
| Edgefield | 1,609 | 1,306 | 871 | 66.69 |

Appendix A—Continued

South Carolina Voter Statistics, 65 and Older
November 7, 1978 General Election

| <i>County</i> | <i>65 & over Population Projection 1978</i> | <i>65 & older Registered</i> | <i>65 & older Voted</i> | <i>65 & older % Voted</i> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Fairfield | 2,289 | 1,572 | 1,078 | 68.57 |
| Florence | 8,542 | 5,565 | 3,721 | 66.86 |
| Georgetown | 4,073 | 2,586 | 1,751 | 67.71 |
| Greenville | 25,084 | 13,646 | 9,478 | 69.45 |
| Greenwood | 5,379 | 3,699 | 2,479 | 67.01 |
| Hampton | 2,022 | 1,386 | 903 | 65.15 |
| Horry | 9,622 | 5,920 | 3,322 | 56.11 |
| Jasper | 1,587 | 1,079 | 660 | 61.16 |
| Kershaw | 3,563 | 2,353 | 1,705 | 72.45 |
| Lancaster | 4,445 | 3,296 | 1,991 | 60.40 |
| Laurens | 5,449 | 3,397 | 2,386 | 70.23 |
| Lee | 1,835 | 1,533 | 1,007 | 65.68 |
| Lexington | 8,099 | 4,995 | 3,434 | 68.74 |
| McCormick | 814 | 661 | 423 | 63.99 |
| Marion | 3,626 | 2,218 | 1,298 | 58.52 |
| Marlboro | 2,994 | 2,039 | 1,170 | 57.38 |
| Newberry | 4,274 | 3,101 | 2,162 | 69.71 |
| Oconee | 4,934 | 2,976 | 1,809 | 60.78 |
| Orangeburg | 7,961 | 5,446 | 3,795 | 69.68 |
| Pickens | 6,308 | 3,672 | 2,177 | 59.28 |
| Richland | 17,926 | 12,353 | 9,313 | 75.39 |
| Saluda | 1,706 | 1,382 | 904 | 65.41 |
| Spartanburg | 19,795 | 10,909 | 7,009 | 64.24 |
| Sumter | 6,496 | 3,848 | 2,703 | 70.24 |
| Union | 3,498 | 2,680 | 1,686 | 62.91 |
| Williamsburg | 3,649 | 2,948 | 1,939 | 65.77 |
| York | 9,171 | 4,908 | 3,011 | 61.34 |
| TOTAL | 263,247 | 172,360 | 114,099 | 66.19 |

*Appendix B*Summary of Legislation Enacted Through 1979 Recommended by
the Study Committee on Aging

AGING COMMITTEE

The Study Committee on Aging has been continued as a permanent study committee. (Code 2-51-10, 1978.)

COMMISSION ON AGING

The Interagency Council on Aging has been reorganized and designated the South Carolina Commission on Aging. (Code 43-21-10, 1971.)

*The Appropriation Bill for 1979-80 increases funds to be passed on directly to regions from \$425,000 to \$500,000.

EDUCATION

Establishment of the Community Education Advisory Council

The Community Education Advisory Council has been established to promote and coordinate the utilization of school and other community facilities for the needs of the community. (Code 59-44-50, 1976.)

*Free Tuition for Elderly South Carolinians
at State Educational Institutions*

State-supported colleges, universities and technical schools may permit South Carolina residents at least 60 years of age to attend classes on a space available basis without payment of tuition. (Code 59-111-320, 1974, 1978.)

HEALTH

Adult Abuse and Protection Act

A law has been passed to prohibit the abuse, neglect or exploitation of a senile or developmentally disabled person and to provide protective services for such a person. This Act has been strengthened since its original passage. (Code 43-29-40. 43-29-50. 1974, 1976.)

Another Act provides extension of powers of attorney into state of incompetency, if the principal so desires in writing. (Code 32-13-10, 1978.)

Community Long-Term Care Project

The Appropriation Bill for 1979-80 allocates \$346,230 for DHEC's Community Long-Term Care Project in Cherokee, Spartanburg and Union Counties.

Creation of a Long-Term Care Division

A Long-Term Care Division has been established within the S. C. Department of Mental Health and is under the direction of a deputy commissioner. (Code 44-9-50, 1976.)

Establishment of Licensing Authority for Adult Day Care Centers

The licensing authority for adult day care facilities has been established under the Department of Health and Environmental Control. (Code 44-65-10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 1975.)

Establishment of Hypertension Screening Clinic

The Department of Health and Environmental Control has established a network of Hypertension Screening and Treatment Clinics throughout the state to detect and treat hypertension (high blood pressure). This condition, often symptomless, occurs more than twice as often among people aged 65-80 than in the population as a whole. These clinics were funded by a Committee on Aging request in the 1974 Appropriation Bill Amendments.

Establishment of a Monetary Penalty System for Health Care Facilities

A monetary penalty system has been established for the violation of licensing standards in hospitals, nursing homes, and intermediate care facilities. (Code 44-7-360, 44-7-370, 1976.)

Exemption from Sales Tax on Prescription Drugs and Prosthetic Devices

In 1973, the General Assembly passed legislation to exempt those 65 years of age and older from paying tax on prescription drugs and prosthetic devices. This law was amended in 1974 to reduce the age to 50 and in 1976, tax on prescription drugs was repealed. (Code 12-35-560.)

Fitting and Selling of Hearing Aids Regulated

South Carolina statutes govern the licensing of persons who fit and sell hearing aids, and regulate the manner in which they conduct their business. (Code 40-25-40, 1971, 1972, 1978.) A representative of the general public has been added to the Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Commission within DHEC. (Code 40-25-40, 1978.)

Home Health Agencies

Public, nonprofit and proprietary home health agencies must be licensed by DHEC. (Code 44-69-10, 1978.)

The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill restores \$35,000 to the Home Health Care program of the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

Medicaid

The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill increases the Medicaid Income Limitation to \$624.60—the federal limit—for skilled and intermediate nursing care.

Regulation of Nursing Homes

Nursing homes at all levels of care are strictly regulated and inspected by DHEC (Code 43-37-10, 43-37-20, 1977). In addition, the Governor's staff includes a Nursing Home Ombudsman who receives complaints or reports concerning patient care and who investigates and seeks to resolve any problems that may appear. (Code 43-37-10.) Skilled nursing homes, intermediate care facilities and residential care facilities are required to provide an item-by-item billing of all charges for all services to the patient or person paying the bill, on request. (Code 43-27-140, 1975.)

Funding for residential care facilities has been increasing since 1977. The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill increases the fee schedule to \$325.00 monthly for residential care and provides a personal needs allowance of \$25.00.

HOMESTEAD TAX EXEMPTION

Homeowners who are 65 or older and have resided in the state for at least one year receive the benefits of a homestead tax exemption which provides that the first \$15,000 of the fair market value of the dwelling place shall be exempt from municipal, county, school and special assessment real estate property taxes (Code 12-37-250, \$15,000—commencing July 1980, \$12,000—1978, \$10,000—1971). Counties and municipalities are reimbursed by the state for losses they incur by reason of granting the exemption. (Code 12-37-270, 280, 1978.) Reapplication can be made by mail. (Code 12-37-290, 1974.) The grace period for payment of real taxes has been extended to March 15th before loss of exemption. (Code 12-37-250, 1979.) Applications for homestead exemption are purchased and distributed to the counties by the Comptroller General's office. (Code 12-37-250, 1979.)

The S. C. Code has been amended to provide for a homestead tax exemption for surviving spouse 50 years of age or older and to allow such surviving spouse nine months in which to obtain complete fee simple title to the homestead if spouse died intestate and to continue exemption for owned dwelling place on leased land. (Code 12-37-250, 1979.)

HOUSING

Establishment of State Housing Authority

A State Housing Authority has been established. Its purpose, among others, is to encourage the growth of specialized housing for the elderly. (Code 31-3-110, 1971.)

Tax Exemption for Nonprofit Housing for the Elderly

Private, nonprofit organizations are exempt from real estate taxes on property used as specialized housing for the elderly. (Code 12-37-220, 1971.)

INSURANCE

Regulations of the Department of Insurance have been enacted to provide for minimum standards of readability of commonly purchased insurance policies. (Act 206, 1979.)

JURY SERVICE

The South Carolina Code has been amended to eliminate a reference to age as a qualification to serve on a jury. (Code 14-7-140, 1974.)

RECREATION

Free Hunting and Fishing Licenses

Residents of South Carolina for at least one year who are 65 or older are eligible for free hunting and fishing licenses from the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources. (Code 50-9-840, 1978.)

Free Admission to Certain State Park Facilities

South Carolinians aged 65 or older are granted free admission to state park facilities for which a charge is customarily made (except cabin rentals) and are granted half-price admission to campsites. (Code 51-3-60, 1973, 1975, 1979.)

RETIREMENT

Allowance of Reciprocal Agreements Between States Regarding Retirement Income

South Carolina can now enter into a reciprocal agreement with another state to refrain from taxing retirement income. (Code 12-7-565, 1976.)

Cost-of-Living Increases in Retirement Benefits

Teachers, state employees and other public workers covered by the South Carolina Retirement System receive increases in benefits from the system not to exceed four percent when the cost of living rises. (Code 9-11-310, 1974.)

Five percent increases in retirement benefits for state employees and teachers who retired prior to July, 1972 were included in the 1977 Appropriation Bill.

Establishment of Retirement and Pre-Retirement Advisory Board

A Retirement and Pre-Retirement Advisory Board has been established to review retirement and pre-retirement programs and policies, propose recommendations and identify major issues for consideration. Two of the members of the eight-member Board shall be retired. (Code 9-2-10, 20, 20, 40, 50, 1976.)

Medical Insurance

The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill assumes the cost of medical insurance for retired state employees and teachers on the same basis as active employees, beginning July 1, 1980.

Pre-Retirement Education

The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill establishes a Pre-retirement Education program for state employees through the State Retirement System, funded at \$35,000, with an additional \$10,000 for a newsletter.

Retirement After 30 Years of Service

Members of the South Carolina State Retirement System may retire at 65 years of age or after 30 years of service. (Code 9-1-1510, 1975.)

TRANSPORTATION

An Interagency Council on Transportation has been established. (Code 57-3-1010, 1978.)

Appendix C

No. 402

(R420, H. 3247)

An Act to create a Permanent Committee to conduct continuing Studies of Public and Private Services, Programs and Facilities for the Aging.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina :

Findings

Section 1. The General Assembly finds that the Committee to Study Public and Private Services, Programs and Facilities for the Aging, originally created by H. 1286 of 1969 and continued by concurrent resolution through 1977, fulfills a necessary and continuing legislative need and that the functions of the committee can be more properly fulfilled by a permanent committee.

Committee Created

Section 2. There is created a permanent committee to conduct continuing studies of public and private services, programs and facilities for the aging in South Carolina and report its findings and recommendations annually to the General Assembly. Three members shall be appointed from the Senate by the President thereof, three members shall be appointed from the House of Representatives by the Speaker and three members shall be appointed by the Governor. Terms of legislative members shall be coterminous with their terms as members of the General Assembly and terms of members appointed by the Governor shall be coterminous with the term of the appointing Governor. Members of the committee shall receive mileage, per diem and subsistence as provided by law for members of boards, committees and commissions. Expenses of the committee shall be provided by an annual appropriation in the general appropriation act. The Legislative Council shall provide such legal services as the committee may require in the performance of its duties.

Time Effective

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

Approved the 14th day of February, 1978.

Appendix D

Study Committee on Aging Members Since 1969

- 1969-70 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Sen. J. Kenneth Rentiers
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Rep. Isadore Lourie, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Secretary
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris
 Gubernatorial Appointees
 Mr. Harry R. Bryan
 Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
 Mr. R. Carl Woodle
- 1971 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. Isadore Lourie, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Secretary
 Sen. J. Kenneth Rentiers
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris
 Gubernatorial Appointees
 Mr. Harry R. Bryan
 Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
 Mr. R. Carl Woodle
- 1972 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. Isadore Lourie, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Secretary
 Sen. J. Kenneth Rentiers
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris
 Gubernatorial Appointees
 Father William Pentis
 Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
 Mr. James Richmond Driggs
- 1973 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Secretary
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Sen. Edward Saleeby
 Rep. Giles P. Cleveland

Gubernatorial Appointees

Father William Pentis

Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman

Mrs. B. J. Blackwell

- 1974 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Secretary
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Sen. Edward Saleeby
 Rep. Giles P. Cleveland

Gubernatorial Appointees

Father William Pentis

Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman

Mrs. B. J. Blackwell

- 1975 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Secretary
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Sen. Edward Saleeby
 Rep. Eugene S. Blease

Gubernatorial Appointees

Father William Pentis

Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman

Ms. Dorothy M. Blackwell

- 1976 Sen. Richard W. Riley, Chairman
 Rep. James E. Moore, Vice-Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Secretary
 Sen. Hyman Rubin
 Sen. Edward E. Saleeby
 Rep. Eugene S. Blease

Gubernatorial Appointees

Rev. James E. Alewine

Mr. George E. Carlton

Mrs. June B. Furman

- 1977 Sen. Hyman Rubin, Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Vice-Chairman
 Sen. T. Dewey Wise
 Sen. John H. Waller, Jr.

Rep. Eugene S. Blease
 Rep. H. Parker Evatt
Gubernatorial Appointees
 Mr. George E. Carlton, Secretary
 Rev. James E. Alewine
 Mrs. June B. Furman

1978 Sen. Hyman Rubin, Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Vice-Chairman
 Sen. T. Dewey Wise
 Sen. John H. Waller, Jr.
 Rep. Eugene S. Blease
 Rep. H. Parker Evatt
 Gubernatorial Appointees
 Rev. James E. Alewine
 Mrs. June B. Furman
 Dr. C. Julian Parrish

1979 Sen. Hyman Rubin, Chairman
 Rep. Patrick B. Harris, Vice-Chairman
 Sen. T. Dewey Wise
 Sen. John H. Waller, Jr.
 Rep. Hudson L. Barksdale
 Rep. H. Parker Evatt
 Gubernatorial Appointees
 Rev. James E. Alewine
 Mrs. June B. Furman
 Dr. C. Julian Parrish

Respectfully submitted,

| | |
|---|---|
| /s/ HYMAN RUBIN, <i>Chairman</i> <i>Senator</i> | /s/ HUDSON L. BARKSDALE <i>Representative</i> |
| /s/ PATRICK B. HARRIS, <i>Vice Chairman</i> <i>Representative</i> | /s/ H. PARKER EVATT <i>Representative</i> |
| /s/ WILLIAM W. DOAR, JR. <i>Senator</i> | /s/ DR. C. JULIAN PARRISH <i>Gubernatorial Appointee</i> |
| /s/ JOHN H. WALLER, JR. <i>Senator</i> | /s/ REV. M. L. MEADORS, JR. <i>Gubernatorial Appointee</i> |
| | /s/ MRS. GLORIA H. TROWELL <i>Gubernatorial Appointee</i> |

Director of Research and Administration

Keller H. Bumgardner

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